



## 6-Pin DIP Optoisolators Logic Output

The H11L1 and H11L2 have a gallium arsenide IRED optically coupled to a high-speed integrated detector with Schmitt trigger output. Designed for applications requiring electrical isolation, fast response time, noise immunity and digital logic compatibility.

- Guaranteed Switching Times —  $t_{on}$ ,  $t_{off} < 4 \mu s$
- Built-In On/Off Threshold Hysteresis
- High Data Rate, 1 MHz Typical (NRZ)
- Wide Supply Voltage Capability
- Microprocessor Compatible Drive

### Applications

- Interfacing Computer Terminals to Peripheral Equipment
- Digital Control of Motors and Other Servo Machine Applications
- Digital Control of Power Supplies
- Logic to Logic Isolator
- Line Receiver — Eliminates Noise
- Logic Level Shifter — Couples TTL to CMOS

**MAXIMUM RATINGS** ( $T_A = 25^\circ C$  unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
<b>INPUT LED</b>			
Reverse Voltage	$V_R$	6	Volts
Forward Current — Continuous	$I_F$	60	mA
— Peak		1.2	Amp
Pulse Width = 300 $\mu s$ , 2% Duty Cycle			
LED Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ C$	$P_D$	120	mW
Derate above $25^\circ C$		1.41	mW/ $^\circ C$
<b>OUTPUT DETECTOR</b>			
Output Voltage Range	$V_O$	0–16	Volts
Supply Voltage Range	$V_{CC}$	3–16	Volts
Output Current	$I_O$	50	mA
Detector Power Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ C$	$P_D$	150	mW
Derate above $25^\circ C$		1.76	mW/ $^\circ C$
<b>TOTAL DEVICE</b>			
Total Device Dissipation @ $T_A = 25^\circ C$	$P_D$	250	mW
Derate above $25^\circ C$		2.94	mW/ $^\circ C$
Maximum Operating Temperature (2)	$T_A$	–40 to +85	$^\circ C$
Storage Temperature Range	$T_{stg}$	–55 to +150	$^\circ C$
Soldering Temperature (10 s)	$T_L$	260	$^\circ C$
Isolation Surge Voltage (Pk ac Voltage, 60 Hz, 1 Second Duration) (1)	$V_{ISO}$	7500	Volts

(1) Isolation surge voltage is an internal device dielectric breakdown rating. For this test, Pins 1 and 2 are common, and Pins 4, 5 and 6 are common.

(2) Refer to Quality and Reliability Section for test information.

**H11L1\***

[IF(on) = 1.6 mA Max]

**H11L2**

[IF(on) = 10 mA Max]

\*Motorola Preferred Device  
**STYLE 5 PLASTIC**



**STANDARD THRU HOLE**  
**CASE 730A-04**



**"T" LEADFORM**  
**WIDE SPACED 0.4"**  
**CASE 730D-05**

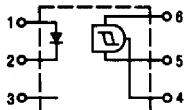


**"S"/"F" LEADFORM**  
**SURFACE MOUNT**  
**CASE 730C-04**  
**(STANDARD PROFILE)**



**CASE 730F-04**  
**(LOW PROFILE)**

### SCHEMATIC



- PIN 1. ANODE**  
**2. CATHODE**  
**3.  $V_D$**   
**4. GROUND**  
**5.  $V_{CC}$**

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $T_A = 0$ to $70^\circ\text{C}$ )

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Reverse Leakage Current ( $V_R = 5$ V, $R_L = 1$ M $\Omega$ )	$I_R$	—	0.05	10	$\mu\text{A}$
Forward Voltage ( $I_F = 10$ mA) ( $I_F = 0.3$ mA)	$V_F$	— 0.75	1.2 0.95	1.5 —	Volts
Capacitance ( $V_R = 0$ V, $f = 1$ MHz)	C	—	18	—	pF

## OUTPUT DETECTOR

Operating Voltage	$V_{CC}$	3	—	15	Volts
Supply Current ( $I_F = 0$ , $V_{CC} = 5$ V)	$I_{CC}(\text{off})$	—	1	5	mA
Output Current, High ( $I_F = 0$ , $V_{CC} = V_O = 15$ V)	$I_{OH}$	—	—	100	$\mu\text{A}$

## COUPLED

Supply Current ( $I_F = I_{F(\text{on})}$ , $V_{CC} = 5$ V)	$I_{CC}(\text{on})$	—	1.6	5	mA
Output Voltage, Low ( $R_L = 270$ $\Omega$ , $V_{CC} = 5$ V, $I_F = I_{F(\text{on})}$ )	$V_{OL}$	—	0.2	0.4	Volts
Threshold Current, ON ( $R_L = 270$ $\Omega$ , $V_{CC} = 5$ V)	$I_{F(\text{on})}$	—	1	1.6	mA
Threshold Current, OFF ( $R_L = 270$ $\Omega$ , $V_{CC} = 5$ V)	$I_{F(\text{off})}$	0.3 0.3	0.75 —	—	mA
Hysteresis Ratio ( $R_L = 270$ $\Omega$ , $V_{CC} = 5$ V)	$\frac{I_{F(\text{off})}}{I_{F(\text{on})}}$	0.5	0.75	0.9	
Isolation Voltage (1) 60 Hz, AC Peak, 1 second, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$	$V_{ISO}$	7500	—	—	Vac(pk)
Turn-On Time	$t_{on}$	—	1.2	4	$\mu\text{s}$
Fall Time	$t_f$	—	0.1	—	
Turn-Off Time	$t_{off}$	—	1.2	4	
Rise Time	$t_r$	—	0.1	—	

(1) For this test IRED Pins 1 and 2 are common and Output Gate Pins 4, 5, 6 are common.

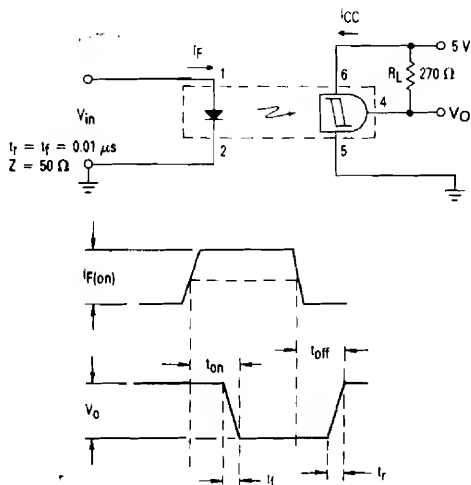


Figure 1. Switching Test Circuit

# H11L1, H11L2

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

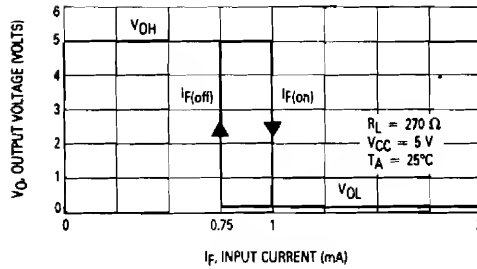


Figure 2. Transfer Characteristics for H11L1

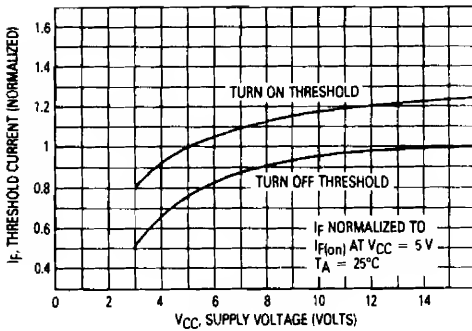


Figure 3. Threshold Current versus Supply Voltage

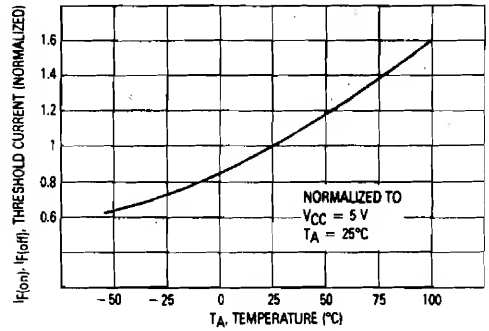


Figure 4. Threshold Current versus Temperature

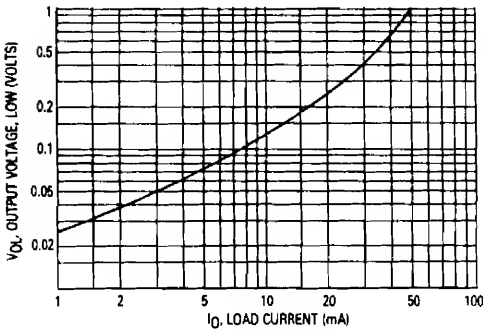


Figure 5. Output Voltage, Low versus Load Current

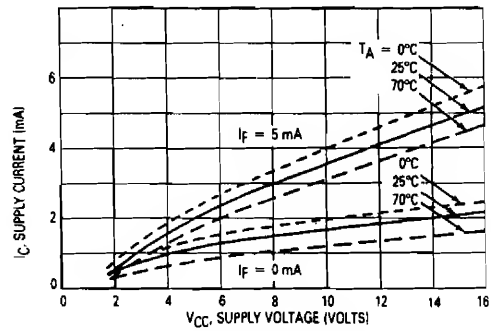


Figure 6. Supply Current versus Supply Voltage